

THE U.F.A.


OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 9.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1930

No. 22.


Resolutions for the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.



Feed and Livestock Situation Alberta Government's Plans



The Canadian Livestock Co-operative *By* A. B. CLAYPOOL



Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6, 1932

This great World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to which over eighty countries have been invited, provides the opportunity for which Canadian farmers have been waiting—an opportunity to "take stock," and to ascertain their standing, in agricultural matters, among those of other nations throughout the world.

Over \$200,000⁰⁰ in Cash Prizes for Farmers Who Act NOW

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will assemble in one gigantic exposition the products of years of experience and research relating to grain and seed problems which have been engaging the minds of the best practical farmers and scientific experts the world over. It will bring home to the producers of Canada the necessity for the use of good seed and the importance of the best cultural methods. It will provide, through the medium of the Conference, a clearing-house for world knowledge of a multitude of matters pertaining to the production of field crops and other allied activities.

As growers from practically every grain and seed producing country in the world will participate it is absolutely necessary that the farmers of

Canada, individually and collectively, put forth their very best effort if they are to win an equitable and worthy share of the 1,700 individual cash awards ranging from \$10 to \$2,500 and if world championships are to be won for the Dominion.

All exhibits must be in the hands of the authorities on or before March 1, 1932. Canadian farmers therefore must commence preparation NOW. It cannot be put off until 1932. If the grain or seed sample for exhibition has not been selected already it will be necessary to select it from the crop of this year or that to be grown in 1931. The Secretary of the Provincial Committee will be glad to give advice and assistance in the selection of exhibits or upon any other matters connected with the Exhibition.

Canadian Farmers Must Act NOW!

Enter the Slogan Contest and win a five hundred dollar prize. Not more than ten words allowed. For full particulars, prize lists and general information, write the Secretary, World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Canada.

Chairman,
National Committee,
HON. ROBERT WEIR,
Minister of Agriculture for
Canada.



Chairman,
Executive and Finance
Committee,
HON. W. C. BUCKLE,
Minister of Agriculture for
Saskatchewan.

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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1930

No. 22

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EDITORIAL

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES

On page 6 of this issue we publish a chart showing the steady widening of the gap between the price levels of manufactured products and those of the farm. Between August, 1929, and September, 1930, the prices of manufactured products in Canada declined to the extent of 9.7 per cent. During the same period the prices of Canadian farm products, including grains, declined by 34 per cent, and the prices of field grains alone by 45 per cent. Since September the prices of field grains have continued to fall disastrously, and the disparity between the exchange values of manufactured and agricultural products is wider today, so far as the records show, than in any previous period in Canada's history.

Until this disparity shall have been removed, at least in substantial measure, it is folly to anticipate any early return of Canadian prosperity. The celebration of "Prosperity Weeks" or other childlike devices of business leaders to restore industry by hypnotic suggestion, are doomed to failure so long as the present crisis in Agriculture continues. There can be no approach to what the business world describes as "normal conditions" until the gap between the price levels of the products of the farm and the factory begins to be closed.

The figures presented in the chart in this issue give added force to the case for emergency measures to cope with the condition of agriculture, which was set forth by the U.F.A. Executive in the memorandum presented to the Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Ryckman. Any measures, such as the tariff legislation of the recent

session of Parliament, which tend to stabilize the prices of manufactured products at their present levels, merely serve to aggravate the evils which spring from the present lack of a proper relationship of prices. They tend to widen the gap.

The restoration of agricultural purchasing power is the preliminary condition of business revival. It is as essential to urban as it is to rural prosperity. It is vital to the future of Canada. As the *Canadian Forum* recently stated, "even the farmer, with all his tenacity and ability to endure punishment, cannot continue indefinitely to produce crops for less than the cost of production," and if the farmer cannot produce, industry must languish for lack of purchasers.

The lightening of the burdens of agriculture in the present emergency, and definite action having in view the restoration in at least some considerable measure, of agricultural purchasing power, are, as the U.F.A. memorandum made plain, the major issues challenging today the economic and political statesmanship of Canada.

* * *

A DEFECTIVE BRIDGE

The closing of the gap between the price levels of agricultural and manufactured products is, as has been stated, the preliminary condition for the restoration of any fair degree of prosperity in Canada. Vital as this matter is, however, the causes of the so-called "cycles" of depression, into the latest of which almost every great industrial state has now entered, lie still deeper. They are to be found in defects in the financial system itself.

As Mr. Lyons of the Transvaal Landowners' Association shows in the address published in this issue, the problem of production to meet human needs has been solved. The remaining problem is to enable consumers to acquire the goods which are or can be produced in super-abundance.

The existing system, in the most literal sense, fails to deliver the goods. The more efficient production becomes, the greater becomes the failure. At intervals which grow shorter as industrial efficiency advances, the monetary and credit system which should be the bridge by which goods pass from producer to consumer, breaks down. Millions of men must go hungry because there is a so-called over-production of food; and go ill-clad or ill-shod because there is a so-called over-production of clothing or shoes.

A bridge which periodically breaks down, plunging industry and agriculture alike to disaster, would seem to be of faulty design or construction. Has not the time clearly come to consider whether new specifications must not be called for with a view to the construction of a more satisfactory bridge?

Resolutions Submitted for the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta

We publish below the first summary of resolutions received by U.F.A. Central Office for submission to the Annual Convention of the Association to be held in Calgary from January 20th to 23rd inclusive. The list will be continued in future issues.

Constitutional Amendment

Vegreville Federal C. A.: "That Clause 3 of Section 6 of the Constitution be amended by adding the following sub-clause to be known as sub-clause 1: All resolutions, except resolutions coming from the districts of Peace River North and Peace River South, shall be received by the Provincial Secretary of the Association not later than the fifteenth day of December preceding the Annual Convention, and that a copy of all such resolutions shall be printed in *The U.F.A.* not later than the second day of January." The preamble declares that many delegates do not receive copies of resolutions before the Convention opens, and hence do not have sufficient time to consider them.

Field Service

Medicine Hat Federal C. A. asks the Convention to consider ways and means of supplying direct leadership to Locals, and to consider the employment of a field man. The resolution attributes the inactivity of some Locals to the tiring of voluntary local leadership.

Nominating Conventions

East Calgary Federal C. A.: "That the basis of representation at all U.F.A. Federal and Provincial nominating conventions shall be the average membership of Locals for the current year, and the two preceding calendar years, as shown by the records of Central Office."

Car and Truck License Fees

Wainwright Provincial C. A.: "That a fee of \$2 be charged for registration in place of the present license fees, and a tax be placed on gasoline to make up the balance of revenue, so that vehicle owners will be paying an equal proportion of the revenue according to the miles they travel." This resolution urges that most farmers can only use their cars and trucks for a part of the year.

Grande Prairie Provincial C. A.: suggests a fee of \$5, the balance of revenue to be secured by gasoline tax, on the ground that "the principle of adjusting the license fee solely upon the wheel-base of the car is becoming more illogical."

Camrose Provincial C. A.: "That we ask the Government to reduce to a nominal sum the license charges on all farm trucks not used as common carriers." The preamble states that the farm truck is seldom used on public roads and is very often a converted vehicle.

Natural Resources

Grande Prairie Provincial C. A.: "That this Convention recommend that when the Provincial Government take over the Natural Resources, that settlement blocks be formed in the agricultural districts, and that the Government immediately make a survey of the forest reserves in the south of the Grande Prairie district for the purpose of developing the forest wealth and interesting capital in its utilization."

Wainwright Provincial C. A.: "That the Alberta Provincial Government, when and as they deem expedient, develop the natural resources of the Province."

Oil Development

Camrose Provincial C. A.: "That we ask the Government of Alberta when in possession of its natural resources to concentrate on oil development, having in view the protection of the consumer in the matter of price and availability of supply: 1, by securing or retaining acreage on as many possible oil bearing structures as to assure adequate supplies; 2, to drill test holes in each of these holdings for the purpose of increasing supplies; and further to make it possible to sublet to independent national concerns with a view to offsetting price monopoly." The preamble sets forth that farmers are using more and more power machinery, and that they have to compete with wheat producers in other countries using high-powered machinery and have, under present conditions, to pay for fuel oil almost double the price paid by some of their competitors.

Examination Fees

Camrose Provincial C. A.: "Resolved that all charges for examination fees for high school pupils be abolished as the cost is a burden too heavy for the poor."

Wetaskiwin Federal C. A. sponsors a resolution to the same effect.

Teaching of Co-operation

Battle River Federal C. A. asks the Government to investigate the possibilities

of giving teachers, especially in high schools, "a better understanding of the principles underlying our experiment in democratic government with a view to gaining a more sympathetic attitude on the part of these teachers towards this effort." The resolution affirms that the attainment of the goal of the U.F.A. depends largely upon the education of the youth, and commends the Government on having placed a course on co-operation in the higher schools.

Telephones

Battle River Federal C. A.: "Whereas, all subscribers of rural telephones get equal value and service from their telephones, therefore be it resolved, that this Convention requests the Department of Telephones to have the rates equalized."

Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.: "That the Government upon the request of any Municipal Council, move and bear all expense of moving any telephone poles in such municipality that are in the way of the grader." The preamble states that telephone poles placed six to eight feet from the fence interfere with the work of the elevating road grader.

Farm Loan Board

Acadia Federal C. A.: Stating that the Farm Loan Board discriminated against certain areas of the Province by refusing to consider loans in these districts, and urging that such discrimination is very unfair, this resolution urges the Government "to have these discriminatory methods removed even to the asking of the resignation of the present Board."

System of Building Roads

Battle River Federal C. A. Characterising the present road building system as "in-

(Continued on page 22)

Alberta Government's Plans to Deal With Feed and Livestock Situation

Practical Assistance in Distribution of Surplus Livestock

By way of summary of the announcements in the press from time to time, the Government has issued the following statement with respect to the feed and livestock situation in the Province.

As part of its consideration of the present agricultural conditions in the Province, the Government has had regard to the present low prices of coarse grains, particularly in districts where livestock feeding and dairying has not been carried on and also in districts where there is livestock but little feed. Before settling any policy the Government held consultations with banking institutions, representative livestock purchasers, representatives of various farmers' organizations and dairy companies, while Hon. Mr. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, discussed the situation in Ottawa with the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Weir. The Department has also been in close touch with the Departments of the other Provinces.

There has been much propaganda suggesting the advisability of using cheap

grain and fodder for livestock feeding purposes. The Government feels it should make it quite clear that it is not advocating this program to be widely followed by farmers generally, as very much depends upon the price at which feeding stock may now be purchased and the possibility of markets and price for feeding stock next spring. Those desiring to undertake the feeding of livestock must, therefore, after such advice as the Department can give them, act according to their own good judgment, as the Government can neither guarantee prices nor markets for finished stock next spring.

Suggestions have been made in the daily press that a considerable amount of livestock has left this Province purchased by the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the Governments are following certain policies. A close check at the stockyards, carried on by the Department, shows that this information is not correct. Very little livestock has left the Province for any market, and there is at the present time

a much greater demand for feeding stock by farmers who are able to finance the purchase than is available. A further investigation shows there is not a great surplus of livestock of any kind in the Province and any outside the Province can only be purchased at prices which it paid in the Province would mean a prohibitive price from the standpoint of safe investment.

The Detailed Program

Having regard to these factors the Government's efforts have been concentrated on saving within the Province whatever surplus of livestock we have and plans for as wide a distribution of this surplus as possible. The following program has been worked out:—

1. An application to the railway companies in conjunction with the Province of Saskatchewan for free freight on forage and grain into approved areas where there is little or no feed following drought conditions under regulations laid down by the Department. Information has been received that this application has been granted.

2. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has announced its intention of paying freight on selected breeding stock, twenty-four months or under in age, from the stockyards to the purchaser. 75 per cent of the freight on feeding, breeding and dairy stock other than the above will be absorbed jointly between the Dominion Government and the Province.

3. Success in feeding depends upon methods as well as markets and market prices. Success can only be obtained by those who know the finer points of feeding and have the necessary equipment. With those who have not had long experience, success in feeding stock depends upon supervision. The Government is arranging to place competent supervisors at the service of the people in areas where a sufficient volume of feeding will be carried on. The Government is also arranging with its London office to study the availability of markets in Great Britain and from other sources to obtain as much information as possible as to markets for livestock next spring available outside the Dominion.

4. To give practical assistance in the distribution of our surplus livestock the Government has:

(a) By advertisements in our weekly and daily newspapers and farm journals endeavored to obtain information as to livestock for sale on the one hand and those desiring further feeding or breeding stock on the other.

(b) Through conference with the banking institutions ascertained the conditions upon which they would be prepared to finance purchases of either kind of stock. The Government believes, as a result of these conferences, that assistance can be obtained where feeding is carried on under supervision and upon certain terms and conditions in assisting in the securing of dairy cattle or stock for breeding purposes, as they recognize the importance of this type of stock to the livestock industry.

(c) A Board will be created which may be continued as a permanent organization for the encouragement of agriculture, to be known as "The Agricultural Development Board," which will act as an intermediary between those desiring to purchase cattle and financial institutions; to work out methods of financing and to organize circles and co-operative groups for livestock feeding purposes; to watch any situa-

tions which may develop this year in the livestock yards and to endeavor to make provision for preserving and distributing any surplus livestock coming upon the market at any time, and generally to assist in the distribution of various kinds of livestock where it may be felt there is the facility and desire for handling such.

The above program is subject entirely to prices, as the Government will not encourage any farmer to acquire any kind

of livestock beyond a certain range of prices which leave an opportunity for profitable investment.

Conferences have also been held by the Minister with the packing houses with respect to types of livestock which will be avoided by packers in their purchases at the livestock yards.

The Government is confident that with this program provision can be made for taking care of any available livestock for distribution within the Province.

Commonsense and the Present Depression

A Financial System Which Fails to Deliver the Goods

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Landowners' Association held in Johannesburg recently, H. S. Lyons, chairman of the association, expressed views on the prevailing depression which might appropriately have been expressed by a Canadian upon Canadian conditions, so similar are the problems which confront agriculture and industry in this country and in South Africa, and, in fact, wherever the canons of so-called "sound finance" are scrupulously observed.

In the light of commonsense, Mr. Lyons reveals the tragic absurdity of the present situation. He shows that the explanations offered by many prominent financiers and orthodox economists and the cures which they suggest are shallow and inadequate; that so-called "over-production" of wealth, which should mean abundance for all, leads under the present system to poverty and degradation and is in reality under-consumption; and that under-consumption can only be cured by the provision of adequate purchasing power to enable the peoples of every modern state to exchange with one another the goods of every sort which, thanks to modern science, they are able to produce so plentifully. Reference to Mr. Lyons' address was recently made editorially.

"Our Finance Minister and others have excused themselves from all contributory blame in the matter of this depression in South Africa," stated Mr. Lyons, "by declaring that the cause of depression is world-wide, and that our country is better off than most others. But they have not ventured to say what is this world-wide cause from which South Africa also suffers. Some obscure idiot evolved the theory that bad trade runs in cycles; it is necessary and works itself out. This otiose fatuity has, I believe, been repeated in Parliament, to the great comfort of hon. members.

"Fatalist Inaction"

"But such a statement is a disgrace to a scientific age. If it were true we should seek the cause and find if it were not preventable, and not submerge ourselves in fatalist inaction. You might say the same thing of plague. If it were true that things go wrong of themselves in predestined cycles and come right in the same mercifully providential way . . . it would demonstrate that human government is futile and an unnecessary cost, because confessedly powerless against blind and unintelligible fate. But we are all convinced that good management is better than bad or no management. Any human business goes to ruin if neglected. . . .

"Most emphatically the cause of our losses and depression does not lie in an objective world of nature or providence. Human intelligence in the laboratory and machine factory have opened up for use boundless resources of wealth and means

of production by the application of solar energy, while the chemists and other men of science have enormously increased our ability to increase crops and improve stock. But while they so splendidly enlarge our power over environment, the lack of intelligence in the direction of our affairs is actually destroying our ability to exchange and enjoy (or consume) the good things we do produce, and hinders us from producing the vastly greater store of goods we know how to produce if we were not hindered.

How Efficiency Leads to Bankruptcy

"There has been what is called 'over-production,' and over-production is threatened of every desirable commodity. Coal and mineral ores, oil, wheat, maize, coffee, fruit, eggs, sugar and what not have glutted the storage sites and warehouses and have often been destroyed on a large scale or left to rot. The so-called 'laws of economy' have proved untrue and inapplicable to our day. For instance, prices are not fixed by the relation of supply and demand, but by restriction of supply, by cartels and other trade agreements. About the close of the Great War it was reliably stated that immense quantities of sugar and other foodstuffs were allowed to rot on quays and elsewhere in the interest of price making. The other day fishermen on our coast destroyed their catch because it was too plentiful, while mountains of tomatoes and potatoes lay unsaleable in the sheds. In America, we learn on the authority of some of their greatest efficiency engineers, machines are deliberately run by their owners at about 5 per cent of their efficiency. It is no exaggeration to say that if existing machinery were run to the best of our ability, and if land and sea were harvested up to our known capacity of production, the white man's world would, under the present economic system, go forthwith bankrupt. . . .

"Our excellent agricultural experts tell us we must grow more and more to the acre and anticipate the seasons; but while that might avail the most successful in competition, if the advice were generally followed, all that would happen would be that seasons would be advanced and larger crops grown—and remain unsold. Farmers can bring produce to the market

(Continued on page 22)

WHAT ARE THE VIEWS OF YOUR LOCAL?

In our last issue, on page 4 and following pages, we printed in full the memorandum on the subject of the prevailing severe depression submitted by the U.F.A. Executive to Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue.

The Executive are desirous of obtaining the views of the Locals and District Associations throughout the Province on the subject of this memorandum and the recommendations to the Dominion Government with which it concluded. They therefore request all Locals and other branches of the Association to bring the memorandum before their members for discussion at an early date and to forward to the U.F.A. Central Office an expression of their views.

The submission has aroused widespread interest, and it seems probable that it will be the subject of important discussions at the Annual Convention in January.

Forthcoming Constituency Conventions

The annual convention of the Athabasca U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on November 20th, at 1 p.m., in the Labor Hall, Edmonton. C. J. Stimpfe, secretary, states in the announcement to Locals: "If this association is to remain in existence a full delegation is expected to attend the convention. Very important business will be discussed."

Sturgeon U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention on November 21st, according to word received from the secretary, F. C. Clare, North Edmonton.

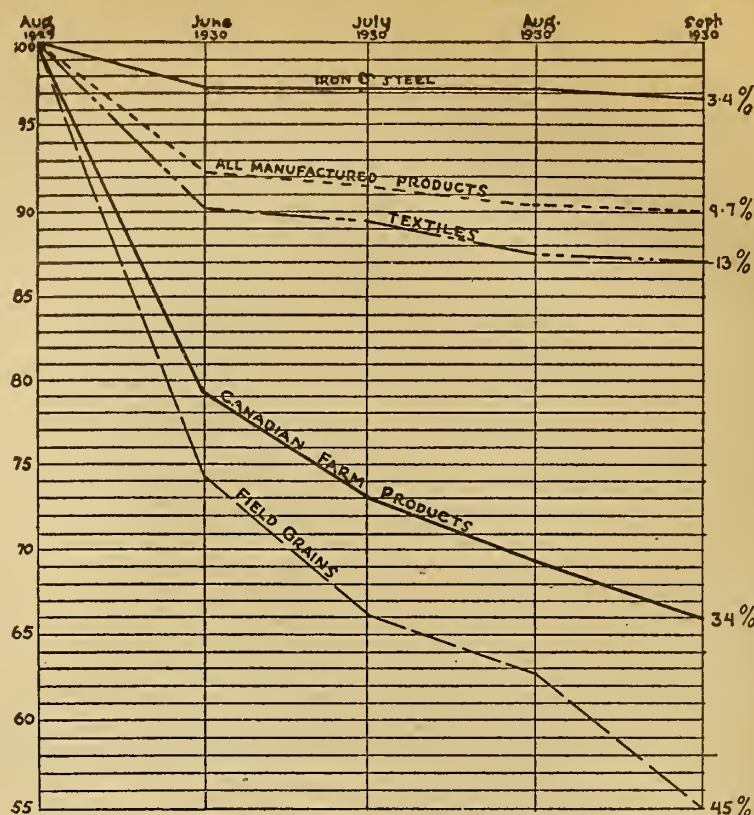
F. C. Clare, North Edmonton, secretary of the East Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, announces that the annual convention will be held on November 25th.

News of U.F.A. Locals

About 200 were in attendance at the concert and dance held by Garden Plain U.F.A. Local recently, their large hall being filled to capacity, reports the secretary, J. W. Taylor. The main part of the program was supplied by Miss de Long, well known elocutionist of Calgary. The secretary announced plans for the coming winter, which should prove very interesting to the community. At the annual old time concert in March, prizes will be given for the most humorous stories of pioneer life. Social meetings will be held on the first Friday evening of each month.

H. Restall, secretary of Ballater U.F.A. Local writes: "This Local suffered a

Spread Between Price Levels of Agricultural and Manufactured Products



Study the chart.

The line "Field Grains" shows the decline of Canadian Grains from August, 1929, to September, 1930—the drop was 45 per cent.

"Farm Products," including grains, dropped during the same period, 34 per cent.

Had there been a corresponding drop in manufactured products the farmer would not have been so badly hit, but—"Manufactured Products" dropped 9.7 per cent.

"Textiles" fell 13 per cent.

"Iron and Steel", 3.4 per cent.

The spread between the price levels of "Field Grains" and "Manufactured Products" was 35.3 points greater in September this year than in August, 1929—between manufactured commodities and all farm products the spread was 24.3 points.

A lower commodity price level strikes those who have definite fixed charges to meet. Interest on farm mortgages did not decline—neither did taxes. The only

way the farmer could meet the situation was by lowering his standard of living—cutting down his purchases—buying less. That is why business is dull—the farmer lacks purchasing power.

Let us face the facts:

1. Business cannot return to normal until the price of farm products goes up or the price of manufactured goods comes down.

2. The price spread between Manufactured Products, and Farm Products and Field Grains must be narrowed. The lines must coalesce—they now diverge. The tendency to diverge still continues.

3. Anything which tends to bring these closer helps to restore better times—opposing forces deepen the depression.

Prosperity in Canada depends on the prosperity of Canadian agriculture.

This is basically an agricultural country—when the farmer is hard hit business suffers, industry languishes—labor is unemployed.

deep loss on October 23rd by the death of our director and ardent supporter, Frank Trudeau. An old settler, having homesteaded in 1914, and a constant resident, with the exception of four years' war service, his kind and generous nature was known to a wide circle, whose sympathy goes out to his widow and child in their great loss. When this Local was formed in 1927, the late Mr. Trudeau was made vice-president."

Dealing with the rights of farmers to cut timber, Stanger U.F.A. Local recently passed the following resolution:

"Whereas there are a considerable number of farmers settled in the timbered area of Alberta; and whereas there is a considerable amount of timber destroyed by fire every year; and whereas there are farmers living in log shacks who might be in lumber houses if they

could afford to cut the timber; therefore be it resolved that the Government be asked to reduce the stumpage on a reasonable amount of timber to bona fide farmers."

Deficit Fund

Previously acknowledged \$1,729.36
Roseleaf U.F.W.A. 3.00

\$1,732.36

ARGENTINE POOL'S MOTTO

The Argentine Grain Pool, at its birth in Rosario a few months ago unanimously adopted a business motto, which, in free translation, reads:

"Safeguarding its production we shall have glorified our native land."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Regulations re Special Bin Grain

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada have issued the following instructions regarding the storing of and submission for examination of country elevator samples of special bin grain:

1. The receptacle or receptacles containing samples of special bin or subject to grade and dockage grain, drawn in accordance with the regulations of the Board, shall after being locked by the owner of the grain, be kept by the warehouseman in a locked cabinet or store-room, the key of which shall be kept by the warehouseman.

2. On the request made to the manager of a country elevator, within fifteen (15) days after the receipt of the inspection certificate covering a shipment from a country elevator of special bin grain, by the owner of the grain or his agent who considers that the grade placed on his grain is not satisfactory, or who considers that the identity of his grain has not been preserved, both parties thereupon shall forward, charges prepaid and properly sealed, to the chief grain inspector, the receptacle containing the sample taken at the time of the receipt of the grain in the country elevator. The owner of the grain shall forward under separate cover, to the chief inspector, the key of the lock placed on the receptacle. The manager of the elevator shall inform the chief inspector by letter that the sample is being forwarded and shall request him to compare the sample forwarded with the sample taken by the inspection department from the car at the time of inspection and to state whether, in his opinion, the identity of the grain has been preserved.

3. The chief inspector shall compare the two samples of grain and advise the manager of the elevator and the owner of the grain of his opinion as to whether or not the identity of the grain has been preserved. In cases where the chief inspector is of the opinion that the identity has not been preserved, he shall inform the parties concerned of the grade of the sample forwarded from the elevator.

4. If, after the receipt of this advice from the chief inspector, the owner of the grain and the manager of the elevator cannot come to an amicable settlement, a complaint shall be made to the Board by either of the parties concerned and the Board shall make an order for settlement.

5. The chief inspector shall preserve both the elevator sample and the sample drawn at the time of inspection, for such period of time as he considers necessary and convenient.

Forwarding Samples

Instructions regarding the procedure for forwarding to and examination of inspection by the chief inspector of samples of grain received in country elevators, subject to inspector's grade and dockage, are as follows:—

1. The owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the country elevator shall jointly forward the sample to the chief inspector.

2. On receipt of samples of grain from the manager or operator of a country elevator, or the owner of the grain, with advice as to the names of the elevator and the owner of the grain and that such grain has been received at the elevator subject to inspector's grade and dockage, the chief inspector shall, as soon as practical, examine such sample or samples of grain and shall make out, in writing, a statement of his decision and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

3. The decision of the chief inspector in such cases shall be conclusive.

The Fall of James Stewart

Western Producer.—There is no desire in this to express anything but sympathy for James Stewart, now groping about in the debris of his fallen fortunes. It was Jim Stewart and F. W. Riddell who operated the Canada Wheat Board and really laid the foundation of the Canadian Wheat Pools. The experience of these two men in handling the whole wheat crop of Canada during the later war years impressed them, along with most of the farmers of Western Canada, that the bulk selling of the Canadian crop was a sensible and logical move. These men, however, did not believe the farmers could form and hold together a voluntary organization, which would give them the required volume, and when the Pools were erected, Stewart and Riddell were found in the camp of the enemy.

Stewart, twenty-five years ago or so a young Scottish school teacher in Manitoba, made millions of dollars in grain speculation. He was looked upon as the wisest man in the grain trade. He became president of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., a director of the Bank of Montreal, a high executive in many another important corporation.

His collapse was more spectacular than his rise. The following is the final paragraph in a newspaper report of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd.: "In his description of what occurred previous to the discovery by the directors of the 'unwarranted advances,' Mr. Symington told of how the matter went along till June, when a meeting was called. Meantime there had been rumors that all the Stewart companies had been having heavy losses. 'I sat down at that meeting,' declared Mr. Symington, 'and asked Mr. Stewart for his resignation, and he wrote it out. Since that time it devolves that these losses were immense and that Mr. Stewart lost all his personal fortune as well. He banked on the belief that wheat would go to \$2 a bushel, as the Wheat Pool maintained it would,' explained Mr. Symington, 'and he bought and persuaded all his friends to buy as much wheat as possible.'"

Pool Expressed No Such Belief

Just why Mr. Symington should bring the Wheat Pool into this commercial obituary of Jim Stewart, it is hard to

imagine. All that need be said in reference to his remark that the "Pool thought that the price would go to two dollars," is that the Pool never expressed any such belief and did not carry out any of its operations in such a way as to lead anyone to suppose that it ever held such views. Stewart was one of the men in the grain trade who believed that the Pools could be beaten and would not survive the first touch of reverse. He thought he could outwit and outmanoeuvre the Pool. In spite of the fact that wheat deliveries to line companies fell off in a startling manner soon after the inception of the Pool, Stewart's companies kept building elevators and consolidating holdings in the firm conviction that the Pool would collapse and leave him in a commanding position in the grain trade of the West.

Under the circumstances it is hardly fair for Mr. Symington to claim that Stewart, in his grain speculations, was following the lead of the Pools. As a matter of fact, the claim is quite ridiculous. Mr. Stewart was running his own show, and he ran it into the ground. In spite of his antagonism to the Pools, many farmers have always had a certain amount of respect and admiration for Stewart, and it is with a distinct feeling of regret, and not in the spirit of gloating that they now regard his difficult position.

World Grain Production

The latest information in the hands of (United States) Department of Agriculture experts indicate that wheat production in 32 countries will reach 3,230,822,000 bushels, an increase of 4.5 per cent over the 1929 production, which amounted to 3,091,197,000 bushels in the same countries.

The European production in 22 countries is now reported at 1,310,512,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.9 per cent from the 1929 harvest figures. On October 1, the estimate of production in England and Wales was 39,685,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 less than the September 1 estimate and nearly 8,000,000 below the 1929 harvest. The estimate of production in Austria has also been revised downward and is now placed at 11,384,000 bushels, which is slightly below last year. The second official estimate of the 1930 wheat acreage in Argentina is 21,316,000 acres, compared with the earlier estimate of 20,139,000 acres and the 1929 area of 19,430,000 acres.

Russian Acreage Decrease

The Department reports the area sown to winter wheat in Soviet Russia up to October 20 at 85,000,000 acres, which is 80 per cent of the "plan" for the season and compares with 97,000,000 acres sown up to the corresponding date in 1929. "Developments," says the Department, "point to the failure to sow the total winter rye acreage, and probably also the wheat acreage, outlined in the 'plan' as October 15 is regarded as the latest normal sowing date."

The outlook for the wheat harvest in Australia continues very promising, according to the department.

Exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States from July 1 to October

25 were 70,107,000 bushels, compared with 61,354,000 during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended October 25 were 1,869,000 bushels, compared with 2,747,000 the previous week and 21,189,000 during the week ended October 26, 1929.

Production of the feed grains in the European countries so far reported this year totals 54,577,000 short tons, a decrease of 18.6 per cent from the 67,024,000 short tons produced by those countries last year. In the United States and Canada combined, according to the department, feed grains production is about 8.3 per cent below that of 1929, and the smallest for several years.

Barley Crop Short

Barley production in 31 countries, which last year raised nearly 80 per cent of the world's output, excluding Russia and China, amounts to 1,315,140,000 bushels, a decrease of 5 per cent from production in the same countries last year. Barley production in 24 European countries is 12.5 per cent below last year's harvest. In France it is down 23 per cent, while in England and Wales the drop is more than 27 per cent.

The 1930 output of oats in 27 countries, which last year accounted for 91 per cent of the world supply, excluding Russia and China, amounts to 3,383,528,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from 1929 production figures in those countries. France has the smallest crop since 1922 and all of Europe is about 21 per cent below last year's harvest figures.

South African Wheat Pool Established

A wheat pool for South Africa has been established, with headquarters in Capetown, according to advice received by the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada. The new wheat pool was organized as a result of a meeting in Pretoria recently of representatives of the Transvaal, Free State, Eastern Province and Western Province.

The organization will be registered under the Co-operative Act, and is the culmination of deliberations of a conference in January, with the object of organizing the wheat industry. The object of the scheme is to stabilize prices so that ultimately South Africa will produce sufficient wheat to meet its own demands. Millers of the country are reported to be in unanimous agreement with the project. The price paid for wheat will be according to grade, calculated more or less on value of Australian wheat, and prices will be established towards December in accordance with ruling world prices.

It is considered according to the report received that there will be no danger that the stabilization of the price of wheat will affect the price of bread as it requires at least eight bushels of wheat before the price of bread will be increased and this is not considered likely to occur.

Blaming the Wheat Pools

Ottawa Citizen. — Criticism of the Canadian Wheat Pools comes mainly from two classes of critics: those whose financial interests are jeopardized by the success and expansion of the pool idea; those who are ignorant of the inception, organization and purpose of the Pools and blindly conclude that they represent some vague and sinister form of bolshevism.

Of the first-named kind is that which came from Kansas City, Missouri, on Thursday, (October 23). The particular critic was R. A. Jeanneret, president of the Kansas City board of trade, who calls to task Charles Curtis, vice-president of the United States, for daring to assert that the Canadian Pools are an example of the success of co-operative marketing. Mr. Jeanneret added some notions of his own regarding the character of the Western Wheat Pools.

He blamed the Pools for being responsible for the present depressed price of wheat. In the same breath, he condemned the Pools for raising the prices and withholding supply, and so bringing about a collapse in prices. He wound up by berating the "unecomomic principle," on which the Pools are founded, attributing to those principles the current market chaos. And he warned United States farmers against following the horrible example of their Canadian fellows.

Mr. Jeanneret speaks with prejudiced mind. How, for example, does he know that the Canadian Pools caused the present depression in prices rather than averted a worse one by following the policy they did? How does he maintain that co-operative marketing of wheat is any more economically unsound than the unseemly scramble called private dealing? He does not know. He is talking as a biased opponent of the Pool idea, not an impartial critic. And his kind tends to spread these days.

The Habitant

(Pool Member)

I come from off the homestead place
With my first load of wheat.
I think I sell two, three, four load
To grain company on street.
I drive on the wes' side of town
The road she's full of tree
The Pool man on the other side
I think he no see me.
I take my check and go up town
Some grocery to buy.
That Pool man he come in right then
With murder in he's eye.
He says, "Joe, you bootleg,
You sell to grain company.
Next time you bring wheat to town
You better call see me."
I tell him I got bull to pay
For trash and bimer twine
And price at Pool's too low up
I think I bootleg mine
When I get home Evangeline
She meet me at the door.
I tell him then what I have done.
She say, "you're straight no more."
My wife she's cross and bawl me out.
And says I break contract.
The good father what he shall say?:
You do one awful act.
My conscience hurt. I think she's sick.
My neighbor no like me.
He tell me, farmers all should stick
Like one big company.

My neighbor he don't break contract;
He sells grain to the Pool
And now he get two checks or three.
I think me one big fool.

That grain company can come to H——
I pool mine from the start.
The Pool member and grain company
Is far too close apart.

—P. McDougall,
Pool elevator Agent,
Millet, Alta

Argentine Grain Pool News

(By J. E. G.)

The almost whole-hearted support given by the Argentinian press to the newly-established grain pool must be very gratifying to the indomitable promoters of this agricultural innovation. Support by such powerful and internationally-known journals as *La Prensa*, *La Nacion* and *La Cooperacion* and numerous others of lesser range, should go far to insure the new pool movement deserving success. Twenty years ago, the eminent British scholar, writer, statesman, and world-wide traveller, James Bryce, stated in his book, *America del Sud*, that in Buenos Aires were published two newspapers, possessing outstanding political influence and power, doubtless referring to the two first named above. It may be of interest to know that these two journals often publish almost as much news from Ottawa at least during sessions of Parliament, as do the leading newspapers of the Dominion. *La Cooperacion* is a virile, enthusiastic and convincing champion of the righteous cause of co-operation, and it is eternally delivering sledge-hammer blows in its advocacy of the new-born grain pool, as well as co-operative interests generally. *La Pampa* (meaning extensive plain), is a bright, well edited rural magazine, promoting the best interests of country life, following closely the program of *The Country Gentleman*, and it is a firm pool champion also. It has been said that in the city of Buenos Aires, with a population of about 2,500,000, as many publications of all kinds are issued as in all the other Latin-American Republics below the Equator, combined.

That the reader may have some conception of the publicity work which preceded the birth of the grain pool in Argentina, the following, published by *La Cooperacion* on July 5, may throw some interesting light. On its front page appears a large and well-drawn cartoon, symbolizing national progress, when the new era of co-operation shall have universal reign. Throughout the succeeding twenty 5-column pages appear lengthy, forceful and scholarly contributions, such as "Greetings to Oppressed Co-operation" by Professor Borodaewsky; "Sales Co-operatives," by Dr. Gatti; "Co-operation and Money," by Dr. Arana; "The Rationalization of the Exchanges and the Co-operative Movement," by Dr. Alvarez; "Co-operative Warehouses," by Senor Kelety; "Something More," by Senor Perazzo; "Co-operation and Credit" by Senor Amo; "The Law of Supply and Demand," by Engineer Foster; "The Problem of Silos and Elevators in Argentina," by Senor Manuel Libenson; "That Will Be Very Pretty, But..." by Dr. Richelet, commercial attache to the Argentine Embassy in London; "Four Virtues of Co-operation," by Senor Gnoatto; "Agrarian Organization and Co-operation in Western Canada," by Senor W. J. Jackman, whose extensive article is interspersed with fine half-tone cuts of our Wheat Pool's monster terminal elevator at Port Arthur, the eight-story pool head office building in Winnipeg, etc.

In order that some idea may be obtained by the readers of the extent of the enthusiastic pool campaign, the establishing of "cooperativas," (Locals), the building and dedicating of elevators, the tremendous publicity work, etc., which has swept like an old-fashioned Alberta prairie fire over large areas of the Republic the past few months, and which seems to be increasing week by week, a partial list of places in which red-hot elevator and pool



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

November 8th, 1930.

To Farmers and Their Families,
Everywhere in Canada.

Bettering the Market for Your Produce.

Of recent years we have all come to realize how closely linked together—how mutually interdependent—are the interests of the several classes that form our nation. No one class can achieve prosperity but what every other class shares in the benefits. And no one class can experience a setback without every other class losing in some way or other.

Right now, unemployment in industrial centres is seriously affecting your market. Milk, butter, eggs, and meats all show a falling-off in consumption because the buying power of some hundreds of thousands of the would-be consumers of such products has been greatly reduced.

The reason so many people are out of work is that Canadian factory production has had to be curtailed. And one of the main reasons for that, in turn, has been the thoughtlessness of all us Canadians in buying imported merchandise, when we might just as well have bought merchandise made in Canada by Canadian labour.

In proportion as our factory production can be increased, the market for all kinds of farm products is bound to improve. And you can help bring that about very easily, very quickly, by deciding from now on to favour Canadian-made products over imported products in all your buying.

If all you people living on farms were to give the "Produced-in-Canada" movement your whole-hearted support, it follows as a matter of course that the benefits to yourselves would be immediate and substantial. Canadian factory employment would go up with a bound, the buying power of Canadian factory workers would be greatly increased, with the result that farm produce of every kind would sell in larger quantities and at better prices.

As regards the thousand-and-one kinds of merchandise ordinarily bought from retail stores, there is no way of telling how large would be the volume of production that you farmers could switch from workshops outside of Canada to workshops in Canada. But in one line of production, where you are the sole purchasers, the figures are available, and the story they tell is exceedingly significant.

For the fiscal year ending March 31st last, you farmers purchased imported agricultural implements to the amount of \$30,000,000 at wholesale valuation. Now for every dollar of value in those imported implements, at least fifty cents represented what was paid in wages to the workers who made those implements, or who made the parts and materials entering into them. So if, instead of buying imported implements you had bought Canadian-made implements, by that one transfer of business alone you would have added \$15,000,000 last year to the buying power of the very people who are the best customers you have for your milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits and meats.

Isn't it obvious from this that if you were to govern all your buying on the "Produced-in-Canada" principle you could increase the buying power of your customers by some hundreds of millions of dollars? And if you did that wouldn't you be enlarging and strengthening the market for your own produce enormously?

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'A. B. Stevens'.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

meetings have been held recently, may be seen from the following schedule:

Meetings in charge of Senor Gnoatto: Rio Segundo Carbera, Laguna Larga, Fuentes, Sacanta, James Craik, Bell Ville, Correll de Bustos and Alejo Ledesma.

Meetings in charge of Inspector General. Senor Sienrra: Pallegirino, Trenque Lauquen, "30 de Agosto." Rivera, Darra-gucria, and Filepc Sola.

Meetings in charge of Senor Balestra: Villa General Mitre, La Puerta, La Para, El Tio, Colonia Tiroleza, Rio Tercero, Dalmacio Velez, Villa Maria, General Roca and Luque.

Meetings in charge of Senor Linares: Labuylaye, Villa Maria Grande, Rafaela,

Sunchales, Humberto I, and many others.

"With grand success," says *La Cooperacion* of September 12, a co-operative was organized at Rio Segundo, the principal purpose of the enthusiastic assembly being the signing of a contract for the immediate erection of a pool elevator there. Sixty farmers "signed up on the spot," and it was confidently expected that the number would exceed 100 in a day or two, as many had written, or telegraphed, they would be prepared to join the new enterprise at the next meeting. A committee of sixteen was appointed to make complete arrangements, in order that the construction work of the new elevator might begin October 1.

How Russia's Mechanized Farm Produces 30c a Bushel Wheat

W. A. Cochel, author of the following articles, reprinted from the *Weekly Kansas City Star*, is one of the country's best known agricultural authorities. He spent much of the past summer travelling in Russia studying farming methods, and his authoritative description of one of the Russian "wheat factories" is of especial interest, in view of the concern over the future influence of Soviet production on world markets.

Troubetzkoi, Raziezd, U.S.S.R.

"A single tract of 3,500,000 acres of unfenced land, owned and farmed by a single operator—the Soviet Government of Russia—can properly be called 'the Giant.' It was my privilege recently, in connection with the Russian tour of the International Soils Congress, to visit this farm near here. Readers of the *Weekly Star* will be interested in what I saw, as this farm represents in picturesque fashion the ambitious attempt of the Russian Government to adopt the power farming practices of the Western World.

"The farm is known as the 'Giant,' or Soviet Grain Farm No. 1. To form the vast holding, the free lands of the Northern Caucasian territory, an area partly colonized by the Doukhobors and the Molokans immediately after the revolution, and the state-owned horse breeding establishment—where individuals formerly leased large tracts under an obligation to breed Don cavalry horses—were consolidated. Less than 10 per cent of the area formerly was cultivated.

"The farm is divided into 12 sections varying in size from 20,000 to 30,000 acres each, with a manager and an assistant in charge. The boundary lines were directed along the water courses, so that contour farming on a large scale could be followed with the least wear and tear on tractors and machinery.

Solely to Mechanize Labor

"The entire purpose of the farm is to mechanize labor so far as possible in order to give the state a maximum amount of grain of good quality and at the lowest price, that workers may have cheap food. An original fund of 50,000,000 rubles (or \$25,000,000) was advanced, of which 33,000,000 rubles have been returned, leaving a deficit so far of 17,000,000 rubles. This money was used for the purchase of farm machinery and trucks, building elevators, housing for operators, buying seed, and paying management and labor.

"The first plow was started in July, 1928, with 269 tractors plowing 130,000

acres, of which 30,000 were seeded. In the spring of 1929, 645 tractors were put into operation. Seeding started April 16th, but was delayed by snows and freezing until April 22nd. By working in three shifts during the next nine days, 130,000 acres were sown. The prospective harvest was materially reduced by hot winds. Harvest started July 10th with 400 tractors, 25 combines, 165 binders and 30 threshing outfits, organized into 11 brigades. The harvesters lived in tents or wagons, and were provided with everything on the spot, thus eliminating time. A 10-hour work day was increased to 11 hours to speed up the harvest, and 55,000 tons of grain, averaging approximately 13 bus. an acre, were harvested.

Harvested 300,000 Acres This Year

"Following similar methods for the production of the 1930 crop, more than 300,000 acres have been harvested, with an estimated yield of 16 bus. per acre. Approximately two-thirds of this is spring wheat and one-third winter. Most of it is of good quality and harvested without damage, 2,500,000 bus. have been delivered to the elevators and warehouses, and the managers estimate there are still 2,250,000 to be delivered.

"The harvest of 305,000 acres was completed in 24 working days this year, with 230 20-foot combines. Two big combines were pulled by a heavy tractor and one by the lighter tractors, all working 16 hours a day. The wheat was delivered by 220 trucks and 40 tractor trains of five cars each. The estimated cost of production was 36 kopecks per pood, or 30c bus., as a kopeck is worth $\frac{1}{10}$ and a pood weighs 36 lbs. This is an estimate made by the manager of the 'Giant' farm. This cost does not include interest on land nor taxes, but pays for labor, fuel and depreciation of machinery. It also includes credit for straw at 30c per 100 lbs. in the field.

"As there are no scales, the weight of the straw from winter wheat is estimated at one and one-half times the weight of the grain, and from spring wheat equal to the weight of grain. This credit for straw is not only a very handsome one for the grain farm, but is an excessive charge against the live stock farmer, who is compelled to use the straw at the price fixed by the Government.

"The average distance for hauling a bushel of wheat from the field to a shipping point is 20 miles, at a cost of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bus. Practically all of the wheat is sacked before shipment as an attempt to

move it in the ordinary box cars in use would result in tremendous losses, and there are no facilities for handling bulk grain.

Great Example of Mass Production

"The 'Giant' farm is the outstanding example of mass production in the growing of wheat, not only in Russia but in the entire world. By concentrating all effort on production, furnishing ample capital and facilities without charge for handling the crop, moving it to market on a Government-owned railroad, using labor that is cheap and willing to work for a wage that does not permit even the purchase of sufficient clothing and shelter for ample protection, wheat is certainly produced at a low cost. As there are no dealers or middlemen directly engaged in marketing, and the price at home is fixed regardless of the world price, the method of production so far seems to meet with the general approval of the party in power.

"The territory in which the farm is located is subject to periodical drouths. Winter killing sometimes results in a complete failure. The land in use is largely a newly broken virgin prairie. There is no question of soil fertility to be considered, or of soil erosion, but there is a problem of soil blowing which may eventually have to be considered. Moisture is the determining factor. Rainfall has varied from 12.5 to 25 inches a year at the nearest meteorological stations during the four-year period from 1924 to 1927 inclusive. The distribution of moisture throughout the year is quite variable. There is little snow for protection. Spring comes early, and is of short duration; summer is very hot, and the winters hard and long. Hot winds or heavy precipitation in the spring months may affect both seeding and harvest. It will take more than the two crops already harvested to come to any final conclusion as to the efficiency of the 'Giant' farm.

Workers Are Enthusiastic

"Labor is very cheap, the standards of living correspondingly low, but there is a very evident enthusiasm among the workers on the farm. Most of them are either from former peasant homes or industrial workers in the cities. They are eager to learn how to operate tractors and combines. They look upon the 'Giant' farm as only one part of the five years' program which is being fostered by the Government, much as we fostered support of the Government during the World War.

"What will happen when the farm help loses its enthusiasm, or when weather conditions result in a complete failure, or when the American specialists who are in the field and in the repair shops are replaced, or when a new policy is adopted not primarily devoted to improvement of the condition of workers by excessive stimulation of the production of wheat at a low cost to provide cheap bread, is a question which cannot be answered at present.

"Wheat is now being grown on millions of acres formerly devoted to other purposes. It will serve as an additional supply of food which may be exported to obtain a supply of gold to pay for foreign purchases, or, in case of necessity, it may be used for home consumption. The plan is to continue to add land to the Soviet farms.

Cut Cost of Production

"The cost of production in 1930 was reduced, according to the statements of the manager of the 'Giant' farm, 31 per cent, compared with 1929. With a fur-

ther advance of 10,000,000 rubles, the plan for production which was expected to take five years will be completed in 1931. With average conditions a production in 1931 of 43,000,000 rubles will be obtained. After repaying all funds advanced, a net profit to the Government of 10,000,000 rubles, or \$5,000,000 annually, is expected over and above costs of production on the present wage scale.

"The plan includes mobility of agricultural workers. Provision is made for housing the regular workers on the farm, bringing in outside help during the rush season from industrial sections or from other farms where the labor peak does not occur at the same time.

"Although all agricultural advancement has been concentrated on the growing of wheat, a start on increased production of vegetables and livestock is to be made in the near future. A frequent comment is that the economic production of wheat has been solved and the theories advanced have been verified. Wheat is a crop that is more dependable upon weather conditions than any other grown. There is less opportunity for failure because of the deficiencies of individual workers in growing wheat than in growing vegetables and fruit, or in the production of live stock. There is also a better chance for mass production and the use of machinery to replace manpower. Whether the plan adopted is temporarily or permanently successful is of extreme interest, not only to those who have been responsible for its inception, but to wheat growers all over the world."

Alberta Wheat Pool Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates will be opened on Tuesday, November 25th, at Calgary.

These annual meetings are virtually Pool parliaments, as the delegates elected by the membership assemble to hear reports and consider and discuss past and future policies. In Alberta, for Wheat Pool purposes the Province is divided into seven main districts, and each one of these is further divided into ten sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a delegate and the ten delegates in each district elect a director. Thus there are seven directors, the present incumbents of these positions being: Edmonton district—Geo. Bennett; Camrose district—Lew Hutchinson; Red Deer—H. W. Wood; North Calgary—R. A. MacPherson; South Calgary—Ben S. Plumer; Claresholm—J. Jesse Strang; Lethbridge—C. Jensen.

This system gives all portions of the Province representation and provides as effectively as possible membership control of the operations of the Wheat Pool.

The time of the annual meetings is taken up with a variety of business. First a chairman and special committees are appointed to govern proceedings. Then minutes of past meetings are read and an account is given of what has been done regarding recommendations that were made by means of resolutions. Reports are presented from the directors covering the year's work; from the manager dealing with the operations of the Pool and Pool elevators; from the Central Selling Agency dealing with the sales policy of the past year; from special committees appointed for particular purposes, and so on.

An important feature of the annual meetings is the discussing of and deciding

Should Wheat Pool Members Think About

Selling Finished Products vs. Raw Material?

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Facts Worth Knowing

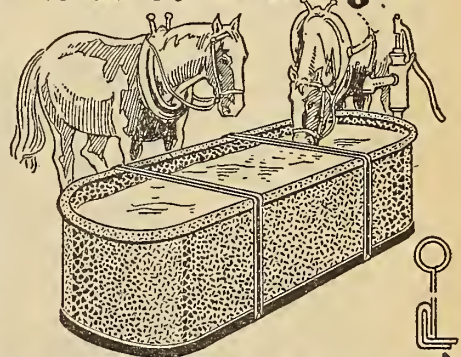
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Interests of the United Farm Women

"What Is a Modern High School?"

Writer in "The World Tomorrow" Expresses Views on Goal to Aim at

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:—

Probably there are many of you who have not read the October number of *The World Tomorrow*, a monthly magazine printed in New York, which describes itself as "A Journal looking toward a social order based on the religion of Jesus Christ."

It has one article "What is a Modern High School?" which I so very much enjoyed that I want to pass some of his ideas on to you. The writer, Goodwin Watson, is a professor of Educational Psychology at Teachers' College, Columbia, so he should be a man who has given much time and study to the subject.

Kindergartens and Universities he thinks have been modernized to a certain extent, but the secondary schools have stood still. They may be architecturally modern but educationally, they are institutions of a century or so ago. We must realize, he says, that more and more people are attending High School, and not merely the people who are going into the professions or who are going to do nothing.

The school which sets out to meet the needs of the modern adolescent could, he thinks, be organized under six departments: A Department of Health, Department of Vocations, Department of Leisure, Department of Home Participation, a Department of Citizenship and a Department of Philosophy. Within each department could be offered several hundred units of work to be carried on inside or outside the school room by individuals or by groups, some units requiring only an hour or two and others requiring several months of work.

The Department of Health, he suggests, would be concerned with both physical and mental health and among its units might be muscle building, complexion improvement, choice of diet, first aid, relaxation and rest, getting over the blues, avoiding inferiority feelings, selecting physicians and lowering community death rates. Most of these units would involve doing something in addition to merely talking about health.

Relations of Work to Life

The Department of Vocation would have a direct bearing on the part of the pupils in the work of the world. For some pupils it would mean certain types of work under supervision, but of course a great many vocations can not be taught in class rooms and in this mechanical age a great many people are at occupations which can be mastered in a short time. Rather, this department will have more to do with the relations of work to life. Some will survey the different vocations of today in terms of requirements for success, the service they can give and the satisfactions they bring. Other units will study our economic conditions, others will study trade unions, employers' associations, and what communists and efficiency

experts say about distributing the good things of life.

The Department of Leisure, he states, has one of the most important areas of training. For with this rapidly mechanized world the six-hour day and the five-day week are coming, so that one of the great problems of education is to teach how to make the best use of leisure. He suggests that the modern High School offer units in athletics, in producing plays, making mechanical models, reading literature, playing music, dancing, telling stories, creating with rhythm, color and form in every medium. Special attention will be given to recreation activities which will continue through life, to golf, to tennis, to swimming, to hiking rather than to basket ball. In brief, he says, they will study wholesome leisure and creative use of leisure which adolescents have found satisfying.

Home Participation

The Department of Home Participation he suggests is concerned with the problems and possibilities which arise in families. This department should offer reading, study and discussion which will lead to desirable ideals and practice in courtship and marriage. Other units may study making a budget work, care of babies, selecting and furnishing a house, learning to enjoy younger brothers and sisters, etc.

Then in the Department of Citizenship, he says, would be grouped those enterprises through which an adolescent can contribute to the affairs of his town, state, country and planet. They can also study government as it actually goes on, politics being matters of intense human interest.

When speaking of the Department of Philosophy, he says this title may be far too formal to apply to the department for encouraging the curiosities and speculations of youth. Units, he says, would be built up round "What shall we think of death?" "What is a good life?" The viewpoint of the thinkers of the ages he advocates should be put before the youth of today, not as propaganda from any one viewpoint, but enriching the home viewpoint by including what is true in the thinking of others.

Much of the time, perhaps half of it, will be spent outside school while participating in the recreations, vocations, politics, and group life of the world round about him. Tests, he adds, will be used to help the pupil discover what he has yet to learn.

Possibly all the above is not feasible, but it seems to me that a very great deal of it is, and that school life would then be but the beginning of the adult life, and not something apart as a great deal of it seems now. It would mean preparation for a life very much fuller and richer than the present program of high school promises.

One would gather that now we feel the young students of life are not receiving an education unless they are shut

up inside four walls learning something from a book. True, they may forget it as soon as their examination is over; still it seems to satisfy us.

Try and get the article if you can and read it all.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

"We had a nice Peace meeting this afternoon," says a letter from Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local.

Word has recently been received of the formation of Donnelly Heights U.F.W.A. Local, in Grouard constituency. Mrs. Alder and Mrs. Alice Callaway being the officers.

Mrs. Pariby, according to a postal card sent to Mrs. Wyman on her departure from Geneva, where she has been attending the League of Nations Assembly, expected to sail for Canada on November 14th.

"We had an aluminum demonstrator at our last meeting," writes Miss Nora Mundell, secretary of Okotoks U.F.W.A. Local, "and fifteen ladies enjoyed the sumptuous dinner cooked and served by the demonstrator."

Reports of the conference at High River were given at the October meeting of Cayley U.F.W.A. Local, at the home of Mrs. F. Walker, and plans were made for several card parties to raise funds. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Baker.

At the October meeting of Union U.F.W.A. Local, the members worked on a crazy patchwork quilt, to be raffled off later, writes Mrs. J. W. Rankin, secretary. They are also making aprons for an apron bazaar which will be held at the same time.

At the last meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local, at the home of Mrs. E. C. Cookman, Mrs. Hugh Banderob, delegate to the East Calgary Federal convention, gave a report. Miss Eva Lewis, who was a delegate to the Junior Conference, gave an account of it, stressing the lectures on home furnishings and decorations and "The Well Dressed Girl." Lunch was served, and an enjoyable social hour spent.

A paper on creative education, followed by an interesting discussion, and short book reviews by several members, constituted the program at the October meeting of Standard U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. E. L. Wirt. A recent dance brought in about \$51 for the Local. This meeting was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Gregory, and the September meeting, carried out in accordance with the regular U.F.W.A. program, was at the home of Mrs. Drysdale.

At the last meeting of Albright U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Wright, arrangements were made for a chicken supper to be held in the community hall. It was decided to buy a covered water container for the North Beaverlodge school, also to buy an oil stove for use in the community hall. Mrs. E. Eastman states that 14 children were examined at the baby clinic in September.

For the meeting of Meadowview U.F.W.A. on October 15th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hansen, "Norway" was the topic. Mrs. Dierings, president, writes: "The committee did their work very thoroughly and commendably, especially with the Norwegian concert and the lunch, composed of

Norwegian dishes—a most enjoyable affair. It was decided to hold a sale of home cooking and home-made products, followed by cards and supper, in November. A quilt of embroidered blocks is being made by the members, and will be raffled at the same time. Our members are very enthusiastic farm women and much enjoy their U.F.W.A. meetings."

The November meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Miss Bateman being joint hostess. The November bulletin, by Mrs. McNaughton, was read by the secretary, and the subject of peace was discussed by several of the members. It was suggested that a peace petition should be circulated to all U.F.W.A. Locals and other women's organizations, to be signed by all Canadian women who are opposed to war, and forwarded to the Federal Government. The need for accommodation for farm girls coming to the city to look for work, sometimes without funds or friends, was discussed; Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Sibbald were appointed a committee to make a study of the situation. Mrs. Price, second vice-president of the U.F.W.A., who has just returned from attending the General Council of the United Church in Ontario, gave a short talk on her trip, and spoke reminiscently of the progress made by the U.F.W.A. since its birth some sixteen years ago.

SONG OF CRERAR U.F.W.A.

The Crerar Local, staunch and true,
Is gathered here today;
We all have one great goal in view—
The U.F.W.A.

Chorus:

We are the members,
Tried and true members,
Good and loyal members
Of the U.F.W.A.

The Crerar women one and all,
Are working side by side;
United we will stand or fall,
And nothing shall divide.

The dark of night we have passed through,
The gleam is in the sky;
From out of doubt our courage grew,
And the dawn of hope is nigh.

To help our neighbor is our aim,
We seek not power or might;
We want not worldly wealth or fame,
But Equity and Right.

This song was written by Mrs. D. J. McMahon, of Killam. It is sung to the tune of "Wait for the Wagon," and any U.F.W.A. Local is at liberty to use it, substituting their own name. Mrs. McMahon gives the following account of "how the song came to be." "We were just organized, and we thought our first picnic would be a fitting occasion to proclaim our aims and hopes in public. The chairman announced, during the afternoon program, that 'The U.F.W.A. will now give their war cry.' So we all mounted the platform under the trees, in a semi-circle, and sang with all our hearts and lungs. We wore specially made white aprons and caps both strikingly embroidered in bright red letters—U.F.W.A. We often sang it after that, but I don't think it ever sounded as it did that afternoon in the open sunshine. We have lost quite a few of our singers, but the few who are left are still 'good and loyal members, working side by side'."

Mrs. N. MacLeod, secretary of Morrin U.F.W.A. Local, has sent in a report for the year, up to the end of August. The two first meetings were occupied by resolutions and reports of the Annual Convention, respectively. At the second, Mrs. Price gave an impressive address; an illustrated lecture on co-operation, by W. E. Turner of Calgary, proved instructive. In March, the Local raised \$5 for the deficit fund by serving lunch to the U.F.A., and \$40 was raised for the same purpose at a boxing match and dance given by the two Locals. A tasketry course, in the last week of March yielded many useful and beautiful articles. Mrs. T. Crawford gave a practical paper on gardening at the April meeting,

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and Mrs. Carr gave a talk on the care of house plants in May. A contribution of \$5 was made to the Junior Conference Fund. A report on the nominating convention was given to the June meeting by Mrs. F. Dodd, and Mrs. Gilrea gave a talk, "Helpful Hints from Other Locals." At the July meeting it was decided to ask Mrs. Rowell to attend the Farm Women's Rest Week at Olds; Miss Elsie Dodd gave a report of the Junior Conference. Two lectures by Miss Conroy in July were much appreciated, and the baby clinic was a great benefit to the community; Miss Davidson was able to give help to many mothers. Neighboring Locals were invited to attend the August meeting. Mrs. G. Farquharson, of Delia, gave a three-day course in basketry, and her skill and tact made the course a success in every way. During the year the following members were hostesses to the Local: Mrs. G. Stickney, Mrs. A. Gilrea, Mrs. N. MacLeod, Mrs. J. Trotter, Mrs. T. Crawford, Mrs. A. Hodge, Mrs. F. Dodd.

Two patchwork quilts, one filled with wool and one with cotton, were completed by Lamont U.F.W.A. Local in one afternoon, reports the secretary, Mrs. E. Madsen. Together with two blankets that were donated for the purpose, they were given to a motherless family of children in the district. The Local also plans to provide some clothing for this family, who are in destitute circumstances. "Our Local has done a tremendous lot of good in helping the needy and the sick," adds Mrs. Madsen. They are giving an entertainment in December to raise funds for convention delegates' expenses.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to The U.F.A. Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6940. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material. 3-8 yard 39 inches wide is required. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6957. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1-8 yards of 35 inch material.

The cuffs and belt of contrasting material requires 1-4 yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise. The band and sash of ribbon require 3 yards. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes By AUNT CORDELIA

Cottage Pie: Like shepherd's pie and then again not quite like it. Heat 1 tablespoon of dripping in a small pan and stir in 1 tablespoon flour; continue stirring until brown. Add 2 cups water, salt and pepper, and boil for a few minutes; then mix in 2 cups of cold cooked meat, and 2 small cooked onions, run through the meat chopper. Pour into a baking dish. Mash about eight cooked potatoes, beating in 2 or 3 tablespoons of cream; season, and spread evenly over the meat. Bake until nicely browned.

Marmalade Rolls: 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, 3 tablespoons shortening, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, marmalade, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats, 1 tablespoon softened butter. Sift together the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt; work in shortening; cut in the beaten egg, and add milk to make a soft dough; roll out about half an inch thick. Spread with butter, then with a thin layer of marmalade or jam, and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Roll up like a jelly roll, and cut into slices about an inch thick; baked 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Resolutions for U.F.W.A. Annual Convention

Resolutions dealing with the following matters have been received for the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention:

Beer Parlors

Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local: Describing the beer halls as a menace to the life of the Province, stating that the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Annual Conventions have passed resolutions condemnatory of beer halls, and referring to the petition circulated by the Alberta Prohibition Association recently, this resolution would "endorse their request for legislation and also heartily endorse the request made through the petitions of the Alberta Prohibition Association that the Government take action at once to abolish the beer parlors either by legislation or a plebiscite."

School Examinations

Eclipse U.F.W.A. Local: "That we recommend that pupils making a good percentage during the term be promoted on the recommendation of the teacher in charge of the school, and that only those below that standard be requested to write examinations." The resolution asserts that examinations are at present "much overdone and too expensive."

Patent Medicines

Pembina U.F.W.A. Conference: On the ground that many people become narcotic addicts from the use of patent medicines and soft drinks, this resolution requests "that all patent medicines and soft drinks be labelled so as to show exactly the amount of such drugs it contains."

Chiropractic

Nanton U.F.W.A. Local: The creation of a board of three qualified chiropractors to examine applicants for licenses to practise chiropractic and to exercise general powers for the chiropractic profession in Alberta is advocated in a resolution which claims that chiropractic is a science distinct from all other methods of healing, and that chiropractic schools teach nothing of medicine or surgery or osteopathy but confine their instructions to the requirements of their own practice.

About 24,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced this year from sugar grown in Southern Alberta. About 14,000 acres of beets were under crop this year. The centre of the industry is at Raymond.

Programs for U.F.W.A. Locals

There being many expressions of appreciation of the program drafted last year and demand again for a standardized program for next year, the Executive when they met in Calgary last week drafted a program for 1931. Copies will be ready for mailing early in December. Price 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Please send your orders early to Central Office.

New U.F.W.A. Cook Books

The new edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book is off the press and orders are being filled from Central Office. The price is 75 cents per copy postpaid; a commission of ten cents per copy is allowed to U.F.A., U.F.W.A. or Junior Locals.

DEPENDABLE CANADIAN EGGS

Where eggs were anything but a dependable article of diet twelve or fifteen years ago, to-day Canadian eggs of the higher grades are looked upon as quite safe to offer anyone for breakfast and need not be broken before coming to the table. The result of grading is that production and consumption have more than doubled during the past ten years.

NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL

Waterfowl censuses are being taken throughout North America on a specified day each month by many hundreds of voluntary observers. Reports of censuses taken in the United States, Alaska, and Mexico, are made to the United States Biological Survey, Washington, D.C., and of those taken in Canada to the office of the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Handicrafts

Now that the long evenings are commencing it is a good time to think about such things as the Reading Course and Handicraft work. Probably in the next issue Miss Montgomery, Librarian, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, will tell you about the Reading Course, so just a word might be said here about handicrafts.

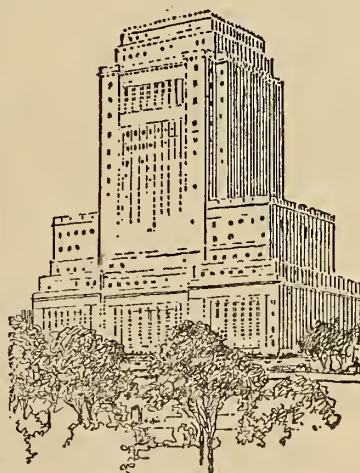
Handicraft work, as the name implies, is something worked by hand. With a view to encouraging and developing among the young people of the Province a love of beautiful handicrafts, the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild has held an Exhibition and Prize Competition in Edmonton during the first two weeks in June for the past few years, and in all probability it will be held again next year. No entrance fee is charged and very worth while prizes are awarded. The competition is open to young people's organizations in rural districts in the Province of Alberta, and last year two prizes of \$20 and \$10 respectively were offered for the best and second best groups of handicraft work sent in by an organization and one prize of \$10 for the best individual piece of work in the groups. The following classes of work are accepted: Basketry and rush work (Reed, raffia, porcupine, willow, native grasses and rushes). Chairs of reed

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or rushes); Bead work (Indian bead work, bags, etc.); Dyes (collections of samples dyed with natural dyes); Embroidery (of distinctive character, by new Canadians); Lace (bobbin, needle-point, not crochet); Leather work (tooled, repousse, coloured); Metal work (in iron, copper or brass); Pottery (glazed or unglazed); Quilts (patchwork: silk, cotton, applique; tufted: woven, lampwick); Rugs (hooked, braided, woven, in old or in new materials); Weaving (in linen, cotton or wool, not less than one yard to be presented for competition; woven bags, woven blankets); Woodwork (articles of furniture; wood carving); Yarns, handspun (linen or wool). A "group of work" consists of not less than three nor more than seven pieces, belonging to two or more of the classes named above.

As soon as the prize list for next year's competition, which contains full particulars, is received at Central Office the Locals will be circularized. We hope as many of the Juniors as possible will participate.

F. ALICE HUGHES.

Junior News Items

The Freedom Juniors, now that the busy season is over, are looking forward to better meetings, writes Altha Bennett, secretary, when remitting dues.

The last meeting of Keystone Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. Roy, reports Elizabeth Hettler, secretary, when remitting dues. Plans were made for a Hallowe'en party.

The last meeting of Craigmyle Junior Local was held at Mrs. Oserud's home on October 25th. Arrangements were made for a Hallowe'en party. Mrs. Griffith, gave a very interesting talk on her trip by car east. At the Hallowe'en party, which was held on October 31st, everyone reported a very good time.

The last meeting of Cornwall Valley Junior Local was held on October 11th in the Cornwall Valley School, writes Joan Prescott, secretary. Plans were made for a whist drive and dance on October 31st to raise money for the treasury. Ethel Woods read the Junior Page, and for the first time the Juniorshad community singing, which was a great success.

The Sunshine Juniors held a Hallowe'en party on October 17th, at which 75 were present. A fine of 10 cents was imposed on all who did not wear costumes; the girls also held a candy sale and between this and fines \$5.00 was realized. The evening was spent playing games and dancing. Many of the costumes were very good, writes Catherine Laut, secretary.

Mrs. B. Rombough organized Gretna Junior Local at Sedgewick; fourteen members signed the roll call and the following officers were elected: president Ethel Simpson; secretary, Ethel Cameron. The meetings will be held either at the homes or at the school-house. "We hope at our November meeting to have the boys and our teacher join us," writes the secretary.

Winnie Monner organized East Milo Junior Local at Milo on October 3rd. Twenty-two members signed the roll call, and the following officers were elected: president, Lawrence Monner; secretary Murdeen Melver. The Juniors held a social about the middle of October to raise funds to pay for the membership dues. The Juniors expect to take the reading course, and have already written for the books.

The October meeting of the Loughheed Junior Local was held at the A. Skoberg home on October 22nd with 14 members present, writes Mervin Skoberg, newly elected secretary. The new supervisor, Mr. Harold Probst, was present and helped to make the meeting a success. An entertainment committee consisting of Wilson Johnson, Roy Forberg and Clifford

Skoberg, was elected for the winter months. It was decided to have a debate at the next meeting. "Resolved that rural life offers greater advantages than city life" After lunch Mrs. Harold Probst played the piano and a number of popular songs were sung.

The Flag Pole Hill Juniors met at the McDermand home for the October meeting with full attendance and four visitors, writes Charlie McDermand, secretary. The program consisted of each member giving a three minute speech on a subject drawn from a list. The members met at the Semple home for the September weiner roast. Officers elected are president, Albert Bido; vice-president, Kate Macdonald, secretary, Charlie McDermand. Mrs. McDermand gave a waffle supper. "We have always enjoyed our meetings very much and hope to have a great many more like the ones we have had," concludes the secretary's report.

Donald Cameron, Jr., has recently been appointed secretary of Agricultural Extension Work for the University of Alberta. Mr. Cameron graduated from the University last year with the degree B.Sc., and during summer vacations served the Department of Agriculture as a field supervisor. He is well known to members of the U.F.A. having been president of the Junior Branch for four years.

Late U.F.W.A.

Sixteen members answered the roll call at the last meeting of Staveland U.F.W.A. Local, with the title of the last book they had read. Mrs. W. Rush, secretary, writes: "We try to follow the programs sent out from Central. We are helping out the Cl.resholm Hospital this week by serving afternoon tea. We have very nice times. We read all the bulletins sent out, and surely enjoy them."

The happiest people are those who think the most interesting thoughts. —William Lyon Phelps.

NOTHING MORE DIFFICULT

There is nothing more difficult to carry out, nor more doubtful of success, nor more dangerous to handle, than to initiate a new order of things. For the reformer has enemies in all those who profit by the old order, and only lukewarm defenders in all those who would profit by the new order, this lukewarmness arising partly from fear of their adversaries, who have the laws in their favor; and partly from the incredulity of mankind, who do not truly believe in anything new until they have had actual experience of it. Thus it arises that on every opportunity for attacking the reformer, his opponents do so with the zeal of partisans, the others only defend him half-heartedly, so that between them he runs great danger." —Niccolo Machiavelli, in *The Prince*.

THE LOG'S STORY

Captain and mate wrote the ship's log alternately and, the mate being drunk, the captain faithfully recorded: "The mate is drunk today."

On the following day the mate, seeing what had been entered concerning himself, faithfully recorded: "The captain is sober today."

A young lady started to practise singing. One day her father came in from the fields unexpectedly.

"What's that extraordinary noise?" he inquired.

"That, dear," replied his wife, proudly "is Jane cultivating her voice."

"Cultivating? Ha!" ejaculated the farmer. "That ain't cultivating—that's harrowing!"—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The mileage of steam railways operated in Canada is 42,381. Of this total the Canadian National Railways operate 21,563 miles in Canada. With the lines operated in the United States, the total Canadian National mileage is 22,904. The Canadian Pacific Railway operates 14,812 miles, but in addition to this mileage, there is a number of railways under C.P.R. control. During 1929 there was a net increase in the miles of railways operated of 386 miles and in total track mileage of 411 miles.

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Canadian Livestock Pool Annual Meeting

Its Importance for the Producers

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Livestock Producers has been called in Montreal, November 24th and 25th. This is the second annual meeting of the Canadian organization and in view of the peculiar conditions of agriculture at the present time, bids fair to be one of the most important meetings in its history for the Livestock Producer.

The Canadian organization was organized by the various Provincial Livestock Co-operatives to co-ordinate and systematize Livestock marketing in Canada so that the surplus in Livestock in one Province could not be used to break prices on other livestock markets. W. D. McKay, of Moose Jaw, is President of the organization and J. K. King of Moncton, N.B., is secretary and has been put in charge of the Toronto office.

Shipments to Great Britain

The Canadian organization is in control of the two surplus markets of Canada, Winnipeg and Montreal, and works in close harmony with the various co-operative organizations who operate on their respective markets. It has been making shipments of cattle to the Old Country market this fall in an effort to relieve the Canadian markets of their surplus cattle. This service is done for the producer on a cost basis and at present is the leveller of prices in Canada. There is from 4c to 4½c of costs in shipping cattle from Alberta to Britain, and on that basis our best steers and heifers handy weight are worth around 5c on Alberta points. This price is disastrous enough to the farmers without any profit for the middle men that perform the service.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture have been very good in assisting shipments from the ranches to the Old Country in an endeavor to create trade with the Old Country as well as to take the pressure from our own markets. The Canadian Co-operative in representing the smaller farmers is the only organization which they can use to assist in relieving this bearish pressure from our markets. The Canadian organization is doing everything possible in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture in trying to reduce the various costs that enter into the expense of livestock shipping to the Old Country.

Cattle marketing does not represent the only livestock marketing problem before the Canadian producer today. With present grain prices as they are and with the future price prospects there seems to be determined effort by all farmers to market as big a proportion of their grain through livestock as possible.

Hog Situation

Hogs represent the quickest and most convenient means of marketing a large percentage of grain. Some districts freely forecast an increase in sows bred of from 200 to 300 per cent, and it is conservative to say that in the next twelve months Alberta will increase her hog production 100 per cent and it is probable that all Canada will show similar in-

crease. This means that hog prices next fall will not be based on home consumption but upon an export price. Under present conditions, if we are exporting to the Old Country, our hog price would be around 7c instead of 9c, so that today the foresighted producer is not only turning his attention to hog production but to the marketing of hogs twelve or twenty-four months hence, when he will have hogs in quantity to market.

The only possible relief that the producer can get from market stagnation caused by a surplus can be through his Co-operatives assisted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in creating a market for the surplus through a well defined agricultural policy.

During the last eight years we have had in Canada a bacon hog policy which has developed a supply of hogs equal to any in the world for the Old Country trade. Our proposal now is to begin to develop this trade on a sound consistent and economic basis, so that as much of the consumer's dollar as possible comes back to the producer.

The Danes have so organized their livestock industry through a well rounded agricultural policy that they have founded the prosperity of their nation on the basis of agricultural production.

In the reports to the Imperial Economic Committee, (twelfth report, "Pigs and Pig Products," page 72), it stated in part: "It is said that on each £100 worth of Danish bacon sold on the wholesale market in London, about £75 reaches the producer's pocket. The curers in other countries frequently bewail their inability to obtain regular supplies. If the farmers in these countries were as satisfied as is the Danish farmer with the system of payment in vogue, and if the net receipts bore an equally close relation to wholesale prices, that handicap would probably disappear."

Hog producers in Canada are getting at the present time around 40 to 45 cents out of the wholesaler's dollar. This represents a much too wide spread in the two systems of marketing for the producers to be satisfied with the present individualistic system for profit of our present day Canadian pig industry.

The Danish policy is based on organization for production of quality type hogs as well as organization for marketing, processing and distribution of the product. This organization is based on and closely coupled with the educational system of the country. Every Danish boy and girl is taught scientific production as well as the economics of marketing and distribution, so that today the Danes are well satisfied with the results of their agri-

cultural policy. The benefits of this sane policy which the Danes use could be transferred to Canada and we could collectively avail ourselves of the British Market, which today is consuming a billion pounds of bacon a year. We can never avail ourselves of that market on a profitable basis to the producer as long as our processing and distribution systems are on a competitive basis, where each competitive firm must pay the toll of the economic warfare in which they are indulging.

Should Plan for Marketing

This coming winter, when the farmers make their plans for production they should also make their plans for marketing and through their marketing organization bring such pressure to bear on the Dominion Government that it would create a marketing policy for Canada which would give the Canadian producer the benefits of the Old Country markets and the security which would result in quantity production on their part at remunerative prices. This market is available but entry to it will be given only to the nations that evolve a policy suitable to cater to this market in a steady, consistent way, with a quality of product to suit the taste of the British public.

The only manner in which our producers can perform their task under such a policy is to squeeze out unnecessary costs in marketing, processing and distribution, so that a fair share of the wholesaler's dollar goes back to the producer of the hogs.

This problem will be one of the many before the Canadian Livestock Co-operative at its meeting in Montreal. The results of whatever decision may be arrived at will be based on the strength of their organization in the country.

A. B. CLAYPOOL

NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 11)

on the resolutions presented by Wheat Pool Locals or from district meetings. Each year a large number of these resolutions are considered and they range all the way from suggestions as to the election of delegates to recommendations for the establishment of an one hundred per cent Pool. Most of these resolutions are presented by delegates from the districts in which they originate and are the expressions of opinions by a group of members. All receive careful consideration and if the principle involved is consistent with the aims and ideals of the movement and will tend towards the making of progress they are accepted and passed.

After the annual meeting is held the delegates have the duty of communicating information to the members as to what transpired. Full reports of proceedings are also printed in *The U.F.A.* newspaper and every member is thus enabled to keep in close touch with what is going on. The delegate is the main point of contact between the head office and the membership and it is his responsibility to keep well-informed in order that trustworthy information may be passed on to members.

Alberta Wheat Pool Broadcast

The Subject of Farming Methods

It has been suggested to me by a number of people that the brief period used to broadcast by the Alberta Wheat Pool should be devoted to talks on better farming methods; the encouraging of farmers to go into mixed farming to greater extent in order to make the farm unit more self-contained and to the restriction of grain growing in favor of the raising of livestock, poultry, garden produce, and so forth. Doubtless those who have made the suggestion were well-meaning in their intention, but there is a general misapprehension concerning agricultural conditions and there is a very positive resentment among the majority of farmers against the volume of advice being continually handed out to them. Most farmers know their own business best, in just the same manner as most merchants, manufacturers, doctors, and lawyers understand the particular problems of their occupations better than outsiders. The real problem of the agriculturist of Western Canada today is the difficulty of finding ways and means of self-protection. The manufacturers have the tariffs and associations; the professions have their closely-knit organizations; the artisans have their trade unions affording a measure of protection against reduced standards of living. The farmer sees himself confronted only with difficulties and opposition when he tries to organize, and loud protests and cries of "special privilege" from any who might be adversely affected by farm organizations. If the farmers endeavor to help themselves or demand the same advantages as other industries enjoy it is socialism, unsound paternalism, or radicalism.

Aid Wanted, Not Advice

The condition of agriculture is the greatest problem before our country right now. Instead of advice, mostly from people who lack knowledge of what they are talking about, or criticism from others who are gifted with a remarkable degree of second sight after events have transpired, the best brains of every branch of industry and every profession should be seeking ways and means of effectively aiding agriculture, relieving it of every possible burden, encouraging the farmers to maintain their productive toil until the skies are brighter and the world-wide clouds of depression melt away.

The average person fails to realize to what extent Canada depends on agriculture for her prosperity. There is a vague idea that when crops are good and prices right everything is fine. But few realize that Canadian agriculture represents a total investment of over eight billion dollars and in the year 1929 very nearly one billion dollars' worth of agricultural wealth was produced. About one hundred and sixty-six million acres of Canadian soil is utilized as farm land, this being only one-tenth of the area of Canada and less than one-half of what is classified as arable land. In 1929 the Province of Alberta produced 166½ million dollars' worth of agricultural wealth. This was 78 per cent of the total wealth produced by this Province, mining ranking second with a production of 7½ per cent of the total and manufacturing third with 6½ per cent of the total. The capital investment in agriculture in Alberta is \$1,350,000,000.

This gigantic industry of agriculture is really subservient to our whole system

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of national economy. We know that if the tariff is lowered the manufacturer and the artisan will suffer. If railway rates are lowered wages will possibly be reduced and serious curtailment made in service. Our banks must be maintained in a sound condition or public confidence will be lost and panic conditions ensue. A measure of protection must be given all these important organizations and institutions and yet the industry responsible for the welfare of all must struggle to maintain itself at the bottom of the heap.

"Mixed" Farming

There are few farmers who do not realize without being told so frequently that the balancing of their operations by going into mixed farming to a certain extent provides a safer and sounder background for the farm home. But grain growing has been the basic wealth producer of our prairies and the majority of farmers have drifted away from mixed farming largely because of the incessant labor required for comparatively small returns. Much in the same way the people living in the cities have abandoned the cheaper but more laborious methods of living.

Some people recall the self-contained farms of the pioneer Ontario days and believe that it would be better for our present-day farm population to live likewise. But if every farmer in Western Canada was as self-contained as the old-time Ontario farm where would our factories find customers? And what would the people in the towns and cities do for an occupation? It is obvious to most people who know the Province of Alberta at all well that there are large areas suitable only for grain growing and in which mixed farming could not prosper. Then there is the question of over-production, and as I have mentioned before, if the areas in the Province suitable for mixed farming were to develop anything like a reasonable percentage of their possible production, the result would be over-production and demoralized markets.

Some weeks ago at Regina a conference of experts gathered from Canada and the United States, passed their judgment on the agricultural situation and suggested large-sized farms and mechanized management as a solution of the problem. This may be a partial solution in certain areas of the prairies and may have to come, provided the collective system of farming in Russia obtains permanent success. But only in certain portions of Alberta can the combine-harvester be operated economically and the introduction of mechanized farming into Western Canada on a wide scale would mean a complete revolution from what we in Canada have been accustomed to look upon as the proper development of farming. Instead of a countryside dotted with farm homes and interspersed with towns and villages there would be tremendous areas included in a single farm and our towns and villages would practically disappear. Our agriculture has been based on the fact that the farm is a place to live on as well as to work. It would be an exceedingly difficult task to persuade our farmers otherwise. It is also a disputable question whether large farms operated in a similar manner to factories are as efficient as some people would have us believe. Certainly the experience in connection with the operation of a number of large farms in Western Canada has proven otherwise.

What the western farmer needs above anything else today is the moral help and encouragement of every citizen and a surcease of criticism and ill-digested

advice, together with consideration from creditors and help in easing around tight corners. Genuine co-operation from all walks of life together with friendly aid will go a long way towards dispersing the gloom covering agriculture and casting its reflection over the business life of the country. This depression will pass as others have done in times before and if a closer sympathy and understanding of the farm problem by the rest of the population is brought about a definite forward step in our national economy will be the result.

Another Reduction in Payment

The announcement made November 10th of a further cut of five cents in the initial Wheat Pool payment brings that figure down to 50 cents a bushel for 1 Northern wheat, basis Vancouver. This is the second reduction made this fall, the original initial payment having been sixty cents a bushel. The demoralizing price decline has continued all fall and in the face of this persistent falling off in wheat values no alternative is available but to reduce the initial payment.

News and Views

Frank Thew, of Hussar, is the new secretary of Indian Spring Local. H. Chris. Nissen of Dorothy, retiring from that office.

Longridge Local has recently elected the following officers: Secretary, H. B. Appleby, of Holden; chairman, A. E. Pooler, of Holden.

Agricultural income in the United States for the current year will fall \$2,400,000,000 or 19 per cent under that of 1929, according to an estimate by Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Canadian Bakeries Limited report earnings insufficient to meet bond interest, and a deficit of \$188,773 for their last fiscal year ending August 31, 1930. The company experienced losses through purchases and sales of grain to the extent of \$160,920.50 according to the auditors.

A loss of more than two and three-quarter million dollars for the year ending June 30, 1930, is shown in the fourth annual report of the directors of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, according to a despatch from Winnipeg, dated October 31st. The annual meeting of the company will be held on November 18, in Calgary.

The following large acreages have recently been signed up to the Wheat Pool:—Chester G. Thorpe, Etzikom, 390 acres; Raymond E. Kaupp, New Dayton, 350; Mrs. E. A. Jones, Beynon, 350; James A. Warren, Red Deer, 480; Ray Mosier, Daysland, 300; Mrs. S. M. Frazer, Strome, 375; J. F. Willows, Ferintosh, 300; McLauchlin Bros., Dalroy, 400; Susie Tompers, Ensign, 610 acres.

The Economist (London, Eng.)—The co-operative Wheat Pools are still involved in great difficulties, but it is difficult for the private grain traders to hold them up to obloquy as one of the largest private grain traders operating in Winnipeg has lately come to grave disaster. Not only are his personal liabilities heavy but it is an open secret that as the result of his speculative operations the reserves of both a well-known milling corporation and a leading grain company have been practically wiped out.

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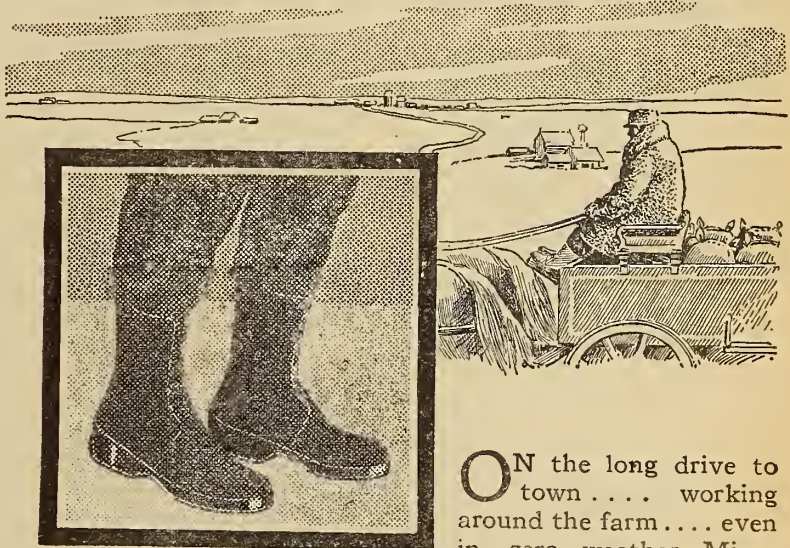
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This better-fitting, longer-wearing rubber footwear is designed and manufactured to meet the actual requirements of farmers and other outdoor workers. A first trial usually makes a steady wearer.

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GRADED OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Priced reasonably. Frank Moore, Daysland, Alta.

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CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 4)

efficient and antiquated,” this resolution suggests “that two or more municipal districts be grouped together for buying suitable machinery, and that they be administered as a unit for all primary construction and grading, leaving road maintenance and all other present duties to the local council as before.”

Debt Collections

Camrose Federal C. A.: Declaring that many parts of Alberta are suffering this year again from crop failure due to drought, soil drifting, etc., this resolution asks the Provincial Government to make a complete survey of districts so affected, with a view to arranging for debt collections in these districts to be limited to interest only for the year 1930.

COMMONSENSE AND DEPRESSION

(Continued from page 5)

place, but they cannot enable people to purchase.

Fault Lies in Human Administration

“It is clear that it is not the defects of earth and the heavens that fill the world with unemployment. The fault must lie somewhere in human administration. Why have the richest countries in the world, like the United States of America, Great Britain and Germany—and Japan since they installed the machines and entered world competition—the greatest amount of unemployment?

If one were to ask the ‘plain man’ why people do not buy food, clothes, houses and decent luxuries which they most ardently desire, he would doubtless reply: Because they haven’t got the money, or, if he had been warned by the tricks that money values have played on us, he might say: Because they haven’t the ‘means’ to purchase.

“But text books and politicians reject this apparent truth with scorn. The professors and text books tell us, ‘goods are bought with goods,’ and it would seem to follow that increased production of goods should mean increased purchasing power. Yet everyone is unhappily agreed that the enormously increased production of the world since the Great War has been accompanied by an enormously decreased purchasing power relative to the goods produced.

Newer School of Economists

“I think, however, you will agree that the newer school of economists have been working in the right direction in showing that, under our modern system, the difficulty arose not through the lack of credit—credits have been enormous—but, per-

haps, through a misdirection of credit. What has happened is that huge aggregations of capital not only are, as we have seen, necessarily unable to create purchasing power equivalent to the ‘cost price’ of their products, but they have, largely through bank credits, absorbed immense quantities of the purchasing power of the world, which always grew quickly in times of peace in old days when a good harvest and safe roads enabled them to recuperate swiftly from devastating wars and drought.”

The solution which this prominent South African suggests in his concluding paragraph above, has been set forth in the Canadian House of Commons from time to time by members of the U.F.A. group.

Provincial Seed Fair

The dates of the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair for this season have been set as January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th. It will be held in Edmonton, last year’s event having been held in Calgary. Owing to the U.F.A. Convention, with which the Fair is usually associated, being held in Calgary, the Fair will now be held in conjunction with the annual Convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association and with the annual University of Alberta Agricultural Short Course. The annual meeting of the Alberta Seed Growers’ Association and of the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers’ Association will be held at the time of the Fair.

Extensive changes have been made in the prize list of this year in order to interest more of the rank and file of Alberta’s farmers in exhibiting their products. Special classes have been provided for new exhibitors in the wheat, oats and barley divisions. The prize money offered in the main classes has been extended to include 10 prizes where there were generally three before. In order to provide a place of competition for commercial seed wheat, a special class for 10-bushel lots has been provided, offering prizes ranging from \$25 to \$10. In the wheat, oats and barley divisions there are special classes for the growers of registered grain, and also open classes where all growers may compete on a common ground.

In all the regular classes the quantity of grain required for exhibit has been changed to conform with that required in the World’s Exhibition at Regina, 1932. This is to make it possible for farmers who prepare grain for the Provincial Fair to take it on to Regina if they see fit.

Junior Work Featured

Junior work is being featured. A special class has been opened for boys and girls who competed in any of the Junior Field Crop Competitions this last year. Ten prizes are provided, ranging from \$12 for first place to \$2 for tenth place. A special two-day course in grain judging is being held during the Fair, at which 40 or 50 teen age boys and girls will receive instruction in the judging of all classes of grain, in preparation for the judging contest to be held at the World’s Grain Conference, Regina, 1932. At the close of the course a contest will be held, the six winners of which will be eligible to compete in the Provincial Finals for the Regina event.

Prize lists will come from the press in the course of a few days. Those wishing further information in connection with the Fair, or program, are requested to write E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta.

DENTISTS

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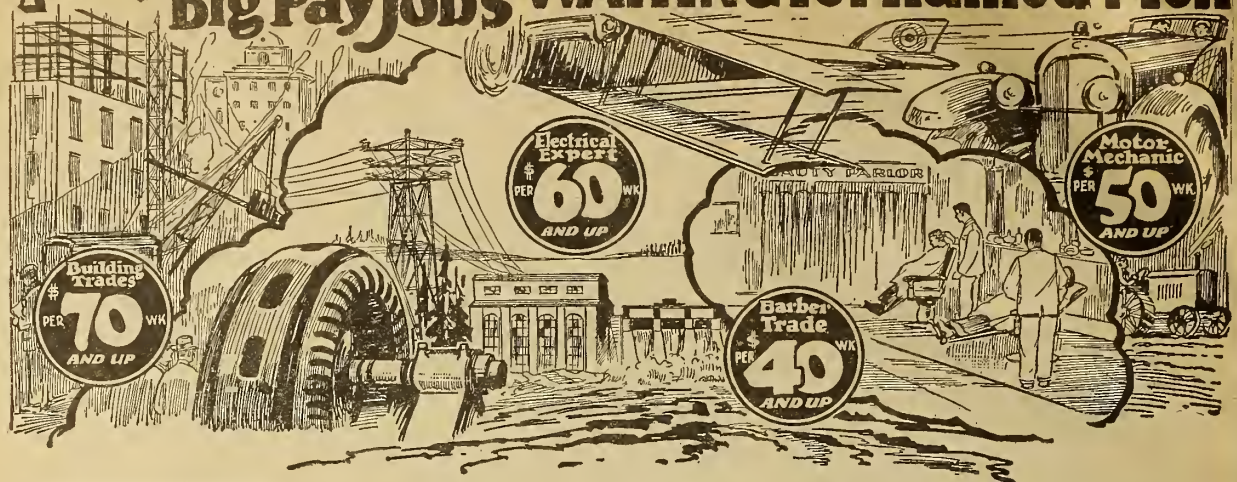
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